VOL. XII. No. 7.

THE UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

Middlebury College, June, 1887.

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MIDDLEBURY:
REGISTER COMPANY, PRINTERS,
1887.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows :

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Salust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the table furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 16,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock every week day.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

Board at the Boarding Hall for $2.00 per week.

CALENDAR.

1886. Sept. 9.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec. 21.—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1887. Jan. 6.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 22.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 22.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 7.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 21—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 26.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of the Y. M. C. A., Sunday.
June 28.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, and Prize Speaking, Tuesday.
June 29.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 8.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address

EZRA BRAINERD,

Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. XII. MIDDLEBURY, VT., JUNE, 1887. No. 7.

THE UNDERGRADUATE

Published Monthly During College Year.

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Address all business communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.

EDITORIALS.

THE UNDERGRADUATE tenders its hearty congratulations to Prof. Wright and family.

IN examining back numbers of the UNDERGRADUATE we are reminded that the literary department has for some time been in a state of semi-indisposition. Not that this department has been lacking in material, as regards either quantity or quality, but it is evident, from the repeated appeals of the editors during their several administrations, that it was rather through their own exertions that it has been sustained than through any voluntary aid from outside parties.

These editorial appeals, though often eloquent, and varying in nature, addressing every impulse of the intellectual and moral being, and urged with a warmth that bespoke the deepest anxiety—have still accomplished nothing. For a few weeks at the beginning of each new administration, it is true, there have been symptoms of convalescence; but no sooner were the new board well settled and beginning to congratulate themselves on their flattering prospects, than the accustomed apathy returned, and during the remainder of the year the literary department was nourished, fed and kept alive only by the utmost skill of the editor in charge.

At the close of his administration each editor handed his patient over to his successor with a dubious editorial diagnosis, describing at length the symptoms and probable tendency of the malady, but never suggesting a remedy.

Thus matters went on with no signs of a recovery. The monthly editions of the UNDERGRADUATE appeared; the students read them, noticed the editorial appeals and congratulated the editor on his scholarly effort—that was all.

And thus matters might have continued had not the last occupant of the chair, perceiving (as indeed had each of his predecessors) the critical condition of his protege, resolved to prescribe for its recovery. At the close of his term of office he accordingly not only submitted the regular official diagnosis of the case, but accompanied it with the antidote which he considered the only effectual remedy, viz., a scheme for competitive election to the board of editors. This prescription in all its essential ingredients has recently been administered, and we have now to await its effects.

By this provision an opportunity is now afforded for every student in college to compete for a position on the board, and of course the better the work done—the more ability exhibited—the better the chance for a more desirable position on the paper.

Especially does this provision apply to the classes of '89 and '90. The class of '88 is already represented, and with no probable prospect of a change, were the competition never so strong; but to the members of the two lower classes here is a chance to work, and with the hope of an adequate reward. "'89," to be sure, is already represented on the paper, but

it is by no means predestined that it will be represented by the same men next year. If they do faithful work for the paper, and prove themselves deserving of a re-election, it will unquestionably be granted them; but see to it that they work for the privilege, and merit the distinction. If any one at present holding a position on the board betrays a lack of interest in, or ability for, the work, while another, by his contributions and evidences of general fitness, convinces the board of election that he is worthy to supercede the incumbent, be assured he shall have the chance.

Let us, then, receive contributions from all such as are desirous of securing a position on the board. As to the nature of the contributions, each one must decide that for himself. Let each one write in the vein most natural to himself. And yet there are two tendencies which we would especially like to encourage: first, story writing. We are not likely to be wanting in heavy material, such as is the theme of our ordinary essays and orations, but our paper is deficient in literature of a lighter cast, which characterizes many of our best exchanges, and, we believe, adds much to their attractiveness. There is considerable tact in the college for this style of writing, and we hope ere long to introduce the story as a permanent feature of our paper. Again, there should be some attempts at composing original poetry. It is surely good practice, and we know from what has casually come within our notice, that we have poetical talent, the product of whose best efforts might well be compared with that of other colleges. It is a trifle embarrassing to be obliged to furnish the poetical column of our paper exclusively with clippings, while we know full well that if we will only try we are able, in part at least, to supply ourselves.

Such other suggestions as may from time to time seem expedient will hereafter be made in these columns, and we confidently trust that as a result of this innovation, in which the students most heartily acquiesce, the UNDERGRADUATE may be greatly benefited.

THE resignation of Professor H. E. Scott from his position here to continue his studies abroad, will be received by the students with feelings of unfeigned regret.

Rooming, as he has, in the same building with the students, and familiar as he must have been with many of their pranks, and, perhaps, misdemeanors, it is safe to assert that few men could have acted more discreetly in avoiding that jealousy so apt to arise, or acquired a greater degree of popularity than has Prof. Scott during the two years which he has been at Middlebury.

He has been more truly "one of us" than, perhaps, any other member of the faculty, and the respect and esteem of the students for him has deepened as this familiarity has increased.

We unite in wishing him a profitable voyage and a safe return.

THE May number of the *Delaware College Review* comes to us well filled out in its various departments, and especially is this observation true of its editorial columns.

On reading over one of these editorials, however, we were singularly impressed with the feeling that we had *seen that thing before*. We have since consulted some manuscripts and find that not only the gist of the thought, but also much of the language of the above-mentioned dissertation, was freely and unceremoniously copied from an editorial which appeared in the last number of the UNDERGRADUATE.

We are in doubt as to whether we should regard this measure as a compliment to the character of our work, or as as insinuation that we were considered too stupid to notice the plagiarism.

Of course, if the *Review* in its editorial capacity is greatly in need of assistance we are only too happy to render it; but might it not be well to acknowledge the favor?

THERE are still those who look dispargingly on any attempt to recommend college athletics. Some fathers still assert that *they don't send their sons to college to learn to run and jump*, and anxious mothers still beseech the departing boy *not to have anything to do with those dreadful games that kill so many college boys!*

These, however, are now exceptions. Fathers and mothers, even, are beginning to see that exercise is an indispensable accompaniment of a successful sedentary pursuit, and athletics is no longer considered by the masses as *detrimental*, but, rather, *essential* to the best work in a college course.

To prove that an interest in athletics does not interfere with regular curriculum work one has only to look at college athletes, who, we know, almost universally

stand well in point of scholarship, and who, although they play ball and tennis well, and can perhaps jump very high, and run very fast, are yet equally proficient in their other work.

We believe that our faculty, too, are somewhat of this opinion; and so we feel free to make a request, which seems to us to be a not unreasonable demand. It is this: That the students be allowed a place where the ball team battery can practice during the the winter. At present we have no suitable place for efficient battery work, and for the first two or three weeks in the spring the team is handicapped until the pitcher can "get up his muscle."

To the majority of the students there seems no reason why the gymnasium may not, at a very trifling expense, be connected with the adjoining room in such a manner as to afford the best possible battery practice. May this not be granted?

THE Parkerian prize speaking this spring promises to be of unusual interest. The large class of '90 possesses a goodly amount of oratorical talent, and from their number four contestants have been duly selected—three to represent their respective societies and one to plead for the neutrals.

The contest will be a spirited one and whoever bears away the palm may well feel proud of the victory, while the unfortunate competitors can indulge the consolation that they have suffered a defeat at the hands of no mean opponent. Remember boys, *Nulla victoria sine opere*.

STUDENTS are continually complaining that the daily papers are not to be found in their proper places at the reading room. Whether some one takes them away as soon as they are put on file, or whether they are never brought to the reading room at all, is not well known, although the evidence appears to favor the latter presumption. "A word to the wise," etc.

IT is particularly pleasing to us, that we have received such a ready response to the petition for communications from our alumni. We publish in this number two such contributions which seem to us especially interesting and timely.

Now, do not let it stop here. There are others of our alumni who, we are sure, would be glad to do something in this direction to help their *alma mater*, and we earnestly invite their aid.

THE UNDERGRADUATE for July will give a full account of the Commencement exercises. This number promises to be of unusual interest to our alumni, and would it not be well for those who are in arrears to respond to the hint from our business manager before that number appears? We believe that every subscriber who is owing the UNDERGRADUATE has been notified to that effect. Some have already forwarded the amount, while quite a number are still owing us. This is an unpleasant matter to deal with, but it is really quite necessary, as everybody knows, that our subscribers be punctual with us, that we may be punctual with our printer.

We trust that we shall not be compelled to mention this matter again.

LITERARY.

THE JUBILEE YEAR.

IS progress real or visionary? Is mankind striding onward, profiting by its experience and rising on its errors to higher and nobler things? Or is the prospect gloomy and do we retrograde? There are times in history no less than in individual life, when certain questions, most vital in themselves, come before us with special emphasis—placed, as it were, in our pathway by the hand of the Omnipotent One Himself.

Fifty years ago, Victoria Alexandrina, a mere maiden, ascended the throne of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and this year is a jubilee year in honor of her and of her long and prosperous reign.

One hundred years ago, a convention at Philadelphia, with Washington for its president, adopted our constitution. To a vast majority, therefore, of the English-speaking people, this year of '87 should be one of special rejoicing.

Thrice before might the English people have celebrated by jubilee a reign of fifty years, but on each of these occasions so much of sorrow was present that the term would seem a misnomer; had she lifted the mask of her simulated pleasure Old England would have shown a face that was anything but gay. For Henry Third, in his jubilee year, the people held far more of hatred than of love. Yet had those subjects known the facts as after-generations knew them, a demonstration in 1266 might well have been a jubilee indeed. From the unpromising soil of his own

and his father's mis-rule, sprang a germ destined to grow into that greatest instrument of England's freedom, the English parliament.

For Edward Third there was hardly more of honor in his declining days. His jubilee year was not all propitious. His wars in Scotland and France did not bring him what he wanted. Parliament, led on by his son, the Black Prince, was arrayed against him. "A sorry jubilee," a discontented people might well have said in 1377; yet posterity, which sees the present from the beginning, has completely reversed the verdict. In those fifty years English literature began its unparalleled career and with it, hand in hand, came a purer religion and a truer liberty of thought. Two names alone are enough to make that reign glorious—Wicklif, with an open English Bible, Chaucer, "the poet of the dawn." Ten years before his death, and the very last before his sad retirement, came the jubilee of insane George Third. The cares of two revolutions, greatest in the world's history—the one resulting in this Republic and the other shaking Europe—had racked a brain, originally not the strongest, into hopeless idiocy. But time, again, that reverser of hasty verdicts, has clustered about that jubilee year much of substantial benefit; has changed seeming loss into real gain; has justified to the English nation the mysterious ways of Providence. And to-day, Edward Freeman, speaking from his Oxford chair to a sympathetic English audience, grows eloquent over a favorite theme, "George Washington, the Expander of England."

And now this year of Jubilee finds the heavens of Europe lowering with the clouds of threatened war; in England herself, discontent and disaffection in a widening social class, while across the western channel, Victoria may see, not a nation of loyal subjects, but a sullen and determined foe.

In face of this, is there cause for jubilee? Two answers, implied at least, are before us. In the House of Lords, though far above its average, sits the greatest English poet, and he gives a negative answer in his recent Locksley Hall. As a youth he entered life's battle with abounding courage, a prophet of victory. To-day he croaks above the field like the veriest bird of ill omen, in anything but a jubilant strain.

Gladstone, on the other hand, has renewed his youth like the eagle, and points with enthusiastic pride to England's progress during the last fifty years. And that is the test—the only test—of the fitness of jubilee year. If evil admittedly present is to bar such celebration—then, no more Jubilees. But commonsense, to say nothing of wisdom, looks on the other side. If in spite of all the evil, the English people are better, wiser, happier, for this march of fifty years, in the name of God and advanced humanity, rejoice.

Apply now this simple test to our own one hundred years and who shall doubt the result? With a priceless sacrifice the American people have put down that greatest of evils, slavery. Place that fact alone in the balance, and heap in the other scale all the evils that now do now most beset us—intemperance, socialism, corruption in legislation and in politics, and that single righteous deed, in its influence on humanity, will far outweigh them all. Our needs are indeed crying, but the issue is not doubtful. The victory of the past is incentive for the present and earnest for the future. The evils now existing must be checked and when possible destroyed. And they *will* be; history, rightly questioned, will tell us so.

LANDLORDISM IN AMERICA.

TWENTY centuries ago, that other Republic, the Alma Mater of Republicanism, from which we have obtained most of our principles of law, first shed its blood in civil strife, contending for principles likely to prove of no small importance to the present Great Republic. Rome found herself face to face with the great problem of the just distribution of her land. She had had legislation bearing directly upon this very trouble, but either through violation or evasion of the law its purpose had been subverted. Land had come to be owned by a few wealthy men, while the masses had no choice but to flock to Rome and subsist at the hands of the city. What made it all the worse, law-making was almost entirely in the hands of the wealthy. Slave labor, contrary to the law, had superseded free labor, bringing, as a result, cheaper production of food and ruinous competition for the free laborer. Whoever was lucky enough to retain land was liable to be drafted to war, returning to find wife and children ejected from his home and his title to the land usurped by some wealthy landowner. Slaves were never compelled to do military service, which made this state of things possible.

As States have grown older, unless there have been mitigating circumstances or legislation to prevent, the

tendency has been toward great landed estates. France, Prussia, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Switzerland, all have laws relating to this subject, because they have apprehended the necessity of such laws. England is the one notable example of a different system, and she must legislate, sooner or later, so forcibly is the question being brought before her.

The United States has the largest amount of land and therefore the largest land question.

There was a time, perhaps, when the song, "Uncle Sam has land enough to give us all a farm," was in a measure true, but to-day it is clearly proven by statistics that such is not the case. It is safe to say that in twenty years no public land will remain to be given away; and why? Excepting the thirteen original states, Texas, Alaska and all untillable land, there have been 900,000,000 acres to be given away. Of this, 19 per cent. has been granted to railroads, 33 per cent. to private parties and actual settlers, 18 per cent. to states and 17 per cent. accounted for in other ways, which leaves 13 per cent. still to be disposed of. When you consider that the amount now left is not so large as the amount granted to railroads between 1861 and 1867, you see the reason for the statement. From 1870 to 1880 the number of farms of under 100 acres was increased 10 per cent.; the number of over 1,000 acres was increased 800 per cent. There are two conclusions to draw from this: first, that large estates are increasing in number and second, that land is being taken up very fast. Unless something is done to stop it, this will go on in increasing ratio till all the land is taken up. Then the trouble comes. As long as there is land left to be given away there is no particular harm resulting from great landed estates, but when it comes about that the poor man cannot get land without paying for it at the landowner's price, if he cannot get the money but two choices remain, he must rent the land or he must work at some trade. If the latter is impossible he must rent—there is no help for it—nor is there anything to prevent the landowner from charging an exorbitant rate. People have got into a way of thinking that there is plenty of land and consequently no danger; the quicker they can put away this mistaken idea, the better it will be. Ever since America was discovered, there has been chance enough for every ambitious person to push out into unexplored regions; that time is nearly over. Already America, although she boasts of her free soil and ownership of land, has enough tenants to place her first among the nations in respect to landlordism. It is surprising that in the United States, where ownership of land is encouraged and assisted in every possible way, there should be so many tenant farmers. In New York there are men who own farms and obtain their revenue in the same manner as the English landlords; one, especially, owns 150 farms, some of which have 500 acres.

We have not considered the farms which are mortgaged; they are as truly tenant farms as any, for in more than half the cases the mortgage has to be forfeited. Why, here in New England, it is astonishing how large a per cent. of farms are mortgaged. Some would have us believe there is no danger of trouble. They say that only one-fourth of the population are tenants and this is a sign, they tell us, that landlordism is decreasing. They forget that at the beginning there were no tenants. The whole sum of the matter is this: land to be given away is being taken in large tracts faster than population increases. Immigration multiplies, but land does not; in a few years we shall find ourselves with no land and a continually increasing population. As a result, land will stand at higher prices, preventing poor men from obtaining ownership and increasing the number of tenants. Illinois, with less population. has 34 per cent. more tenants than Scotland. Vermont has nearly 5,000 tenant farmers. Three weeks ago, Rufus Hatch concluded a bargain which gave into his hands 50,000,000 acres of what is known as the Arkansas grant. It is thought he is backed by the great land kings of the southwest and that the whole transaction is a scheme to prevent Congress from taking away the grant. It is just as possible as ever, then, to buy large tracts of land and, furthermore, they are being bought. It is just as possible to-day as it has ever been to obtain possession of large tracts and it will be 50 years from now unless there is legislation to prevent it. And as sure as people obtain landed estates, just so sure does landlordism ensue, or tenant farming, which amounts to the same thing.

Facing so great a problem, how shall we proceed? The first thing is to realize the necessity of action, the next is to act. Having received so much from Rome, perhaps we can do no better than to look to her experience. "*Latifundia perdidere Italiam*," said Pliny, in the first century, A. D. "Large estates destroyed Italy." What have we to correspond to the slave labor of Rome? Machinery. If a poor man

buys a farm he must also buy machinery, that he may compete with his rich neighbor; thus mortgages arise. If he has a good crop he can pay for his machinery, but if not his land and all is forfeited, the loaner being from 25 to 75 per cent. better off. If the making of laws was in the hands of the wealthy in Rome, it cannot be said that the same is not true now. Many ex-Senators and even some present ones are land kings. You may say the people have the making of the laws. So much the worse, if they make laws which enslave themselves. You may try to evade it in any way you wish, but when a country in the first 110 years of its existence increases in landed estates from a very few to a million and a quarter, and that, too, for the most part in the last twenty years, it is a sure sign of growing landlordism; and remember that one who lived in Rome, and was thoroughly conversant with her history, wrote at the time of her decline: "*Latifundia perdidere Italiam.*"

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The editors do not assume responsibility for the sentiments in the Communication Column.]

Editor of the Undergraduate:

In several issues of the UNDERGRADUATE there has been mention made of an endowment for the college, a new course added, and the faculty increased in numbers, but nothing has yet appeared as to the establishment of a course, considered very necessary by the leading institutions of the country—namely, that of Physical Culture.

So far as I know there is not and never has been any attempt at instructing the students in the best methods of preserving health and strength as a standard for doing the best mental work, or of building up physiques which will stand the strain of a busy life after leaving college.

Those interested in baseball, for three months in the year, get a certain amount of exercise, and in your last issue there is some good advice to the nine on systematic practice; but is there not a possibility that some of the men most interested should never attempt the violent exercise of base running, especially under the excitement of a match game, for reasons which the heart and lungs of most players make clear?

Again, I have known men to be days in recovering from the injurious effects of cane rushes, and could cite cases where, in my opinion, those men are suffering to-day from injuries to heart and lungs received at such times.

However, the greater number of students, instead of being checked, need a stimulus to physical exercise; in fact, it should be obligatory, as it is in several colleges in this country.

A sedentary life is not calculated to keep the physiological functions at their best, and it is vital that a young man entering a literary career—or any other, for that matter—should start with a large stock of robust health, if he wishes his work to be of a robust character and himself a power among men.

It is not athletics that is so much to be desired, for they are often productive of evil, but a properly regulated system of physical culture—as truly a part of education as mental or moral culture, and the lack of which has sent many to untimely graves, and has made the work of a large majority of men a drudgery when years began to multiply upon them.

As I said before, many institutions of learning, colleges and fitting schools, now provide such a course, the faculties and students attaching much importance to it; and the question arises, Can Middlebury afford to fall behind the age—can she afford to completely ignore such an important matter?

I write these few lines in hopes that the matter may be considered and acted upon by those most interested, and that Middlebury may soon have still another inducement for young men to enter her walls.

A FRIEND.

OUR ALUMNI IN CHICAGO.

PLEASANTRIES AND FACTS ABOUT SOME OF THEM.

Editors of the Undergraduate:

I have heretofore sent the UNDERGRADUATE mention of some of the Middlebury alumni in Chicago, and now send others, which includes all who are here, so far as I know. The alumni of that old and excellent institution compare favorably with the alumni of any of the larger, older, and wealthier colleges and universities in this country. They remember with pride and satisfaction their *alma mater*. One item I will mention: The Delta Kappa Epsilon society has an adjunct in Chicago, composed of members from all the principal colleges in this country, which has been in existence seven years, and Middlebury has been represented in the presidency five out of the seven

years. This is but a "straw," but has its significance. I will mention, briefly, other alumni. First,

HORACE F. WHITE,

graduate of Middlebury college in the class of '69. He was born in Rutland, Vt., in 1849; his father was Horace F. White, now deceased, and was for a time associated with the Rutland *Herald* under Mr. Fay, his father-in-law; his mother was Loraine Fay, of Rutland. The family consisted of five children, two of whom are now living, Horace F. and Mrs. A. W. Bingham, living in Washington, D. C. He was educated at the Vermont Episcopal Institute at Burlington, where he fitted for and entered Middlebury in 1865; thence to the Columbian Law college, Washington, from which he graduated after a three-years' course. From there he came to Chicago in 1872 and was connected with the city reportorial staff of the Chicago Tribune and when the now editor of that paper, Joseph Medill, was elected mayor of Chicago, Mr. White was made his private secretary. He proved a competent secretary and aid to the mayor during those turbulent and critical times of the great fire, when it required heroic action and a vigorous head of affairs to restore order and equilibrium out of confusion and chaos. After the term of his secretaryship he entered upon the practice of his profession and has devoted himself to it assiduously since, and has been more than ordinarily successful as a young lawyer amid the sea of matured intelligence and experience which he had to encounter in commencing practice at the brilliant bar of Chicago. He has done creditable work in journalism in Washington and in Chicago, as well as in the law here, and has won and retains the respect and esteem of those who have had to do with him. He served one year as a soldier in the 17th Vt. Reg.

In 1877 he married Miss Owen of Chicago; the second time Kittie A. Field of Vermont, daughter of Charles Field of Dorset, in the marble business and an officer in the 14th Vt. Reg., now deceased. Tney have one child.

WHEELER W. GAY,

another alumnus of Middlebury, of the class of '76, is the telegraph editor of the Chicago Daily *News*. He was born at Malone, Franklin county, N. Y., Jan. 16th, 1856; is a son of Theodore Gay, M. D., still living and practicing medicine there; who is also a graduate of Middlebury, class of 1835, with President Kitchell and Prof. Robbins. Wheeler W. prepared for college at the Franklin Academy and entered Middlebury in 1872 and took a four years' classical course; was a member of the Chi Psi society. After he graduated he read law with Beman & Brimmer at Malone; was admitted to the bar, but did not practice, nor did he intend to, but read law as an aid to contemplated journalism. He was elected clerk and auditor of Malone. His first experience in journalism was as telegraph editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican in 1879; later spent some time in the far west, returning to the Republican in 1882. In 1884 he joined the editorial staff of the Chicago Tribune as telegraph editor, and in August, 1885, that of the Daily News in the same capacity, and has been with it since, and is recognized as a competent and efficient man in his position. I should have stated above that Jonathan Blanchard, now president of a college at Wheaton, Ill., established a paper when in Middlebury college, called the UNDERGRADUATE, and Dr. Gay was his associate; it was discontinued. W. W. Gay and Edward Dana when in college established the UNDERGRADUATE, for which I am writing, in 1875, and made a success of it and an excellent college paper as it has been since. He is a young man of high attainments and character and is held in high estimate by his associates and acquaintances. He evidences an ability and tact in journalism which promise a successful future in the profession. He is a terse and intelligent writer. In June, 1885, he married Helen Morris, the accomplished daughter of the Hon. Henry Morris of Springfield, Mass. They have one child, a baby daughter.

JAMES B. SMITH

was born at Orange, Mass., in 1839; fitted for college at a seminary in New Hampshire and Tufts seminary, entered Middlebury in 1857 and graduated in 1861, and was among the best of his class in scholarship. After graduating he taught the Royalston academy and read law at the same time. He raised Company I., 21st Massachusetts regiment, with which he remained one year, and was later with the 36th Massachusetts regiment, of which he was major and lieutenant-colonel, and had full command of the regiment; he was also judge-advocate. He was an active, brave and efficient soldier and served faithfully to the close of the war, leaving an excellent record. After he was mustered out he came to Chicago and engaged in the grocery business for a time and then in

the business of contracting for the laying of cedar and other block street paving, and J. B. Smith & Co. are, perhaps, the most extensive contractors in that line in the United States and have become wealthy. He is a shrewd, far-seeing, honorable and able business man. In 1864 he married Isabella Russell of Middlebury. They have five children, two boys and three girls.

HENRY DWIGHT SMITH,

a younger brother, was born in 1841 at the same place; fitted for college at the Townshend and Brandon (Vt.) academies and entered Middlebury in 1860, but enlisted, with several other students, before graduating, in the 1st Vermont cavalry, and served to the close of the war; was in Libby prison for a time. He was mustered out in 1865, when he came to Chicago and engaged in business with his brother, James B., and is in partnership with him now. He was in the railway mail service three or four years before he formed the partnership in 1881. He was an apt student, a brave soldier and is an excellent business man.

As a close to this communication I will give you a full list of Middlebury alumni in Chicago:

Rev. GEORGE NYE BOARDMAN, D. D., LL. D., professor of systematic theology in Union Park Theological seminary, class of 1847.

J. ADAMS ALLEN, M. D., LL. D., an eminent physician and surgeon and president of Rush medical college.

Hon. H. H. THOMAS, attorney and ex-speaker of the Illinois assembly.

Hon. E. B. SHERMAN, LL. D., attorney and master in chancery of U. S. courts.

Hon. RICHARD S. TUTHILL, ex-U. S. attorney and now a judge of the circuit court.

JULIUS S. GRINNELL, lawyer and present State's attorney of Cook (Ill.) county.

ABNER SMITH, a lawyer of high standing and a successful practitioner.

EZRA J. WARNER, the millionaire wholesale grocer and valedictorian of his class.

GEO. E. PLUMBE, of the editorial staff of the Chicago Daily News.

Prof. ALBERT R. SABIN, principal of the Franklin school and superintendent of the night schools.

JAMES B. SMITH and HENRY DWIGHT SMITH, the most extensive paving contractors in the United States.

HORACE F. WHITE, lawyer of excellent reputation and practice.

WHEELER W. GAY, of the Chicago Daily News editorial staff.

L. VERNON FERRIS, attorney of high reputation as a commercial lawyer. L. W. P.

THE PIPES OF PAN.

BEAUTIFUL Syrinx, garland clad,
Over the hills and dales flew she;
Goat-footed Pan pursued like mad,
Nothing of music then knew he,
Love, sweet love, was in his heart
And he knew no thought from love apart.

Over the fields, through woodland bowers,
White feet wet with glistening dew
Strewing the way with flagrant flowers,
Closely followed, the naiad flew,
'Till, at last, she hid by the river bank
Where reeds and rushes rose, rank on rank.

Baffled and breathless, here and there,
Mad with the passion that knows no rest,
Vainly the god searched everywhere
Clasping the reeds to his hairy breast,
And over their tops, as he held them fast,
The breath of his sighing swiftly passed.

And soft on his ear a sweet sound smote,
A sound, so mellow and deep and clear,
That he sought, on the reeds, for another note
To gladden and comfort his listening ear,
Till the harmony sweet that from them rose,
Like a lullaby, soothed him to calm repose.

And he only wakened to pipe again
And to tell his love, in the new-found notes,
While the birds sought vainly to voice the strain,
With the strength and power of their swelling throats,
And Syrinx, moved from her hiding-place,
Listened, with wonder upon her face.

And Echo, too, from her mountain home
Down o'er the valley, tripping, came,
Over the stream, like a flake of foam,
While, deep in her heart, there rose a flame
Of love divine for the being there,
Whose trembling music filled the air.

Ever since then Love's sweet desire,
  Voiced in the tones of melody,
Has found the spark of a kindred fire
  In the souls that have heard love's minstrelsy;
Love's sweet whispers, withstand who can,
Heart seeks heart, through the notes of Pan.

JAMES CLARENCE HARVEY, '81.

REVIEWS.

One of the best articles of the *Century* for May is a fine tribute to the memory of Washington Irving. We quote the following: "I confess I heard, not without a secret pleasure, that the relic hunters so chip and hammer the stone that marks Irving's grave as to make its frequent renewal necessary. It did not seem to me a grievous wrong, nor in any sense a profanation of the grave, but rather a testimony to the lovableness of Irving's character, and an evidence of the wide extent of his fame, that, from filling the circle of the educated and refined among his countrymen, has now come to include that lower stratum of our common humanity. The trodden path that leads to Irving's grave is a more enduring testimony to his work than any monument of brass."

The *Century* for June opens with a striking portrait of Count Leo Tolstoi, that Russian novelist. In this connection Mr. Kennan has a paper, in which he sets forth some of the novelist's peculiar religious and social opinions. In the series of papers on English cathedrals is followed this month by a critical and descriptive study of Petersborough.

The outdoor feeling of the season is appropriately appealed to by two articles: First, an illustrated paper, "College Boat-Racing," by Julian Hawthorne, having special reference to the New London course, and being also somewhat in the nature of a review of the history of this sport in America, especially at Harvard. The second paper, "Boat-Racing by Amateurs," is contributed by a Yale man, writing over the name of Henry Eckford. These writers discuss interestingly and from different points of view the controverted question of the best style of rowing.

The continuation of the history of the life of Lincoln makes marked progress toward the Presidential contest of 1860 by a consideration of the events which lead up to Lincoln's personality. We quote the following from the remarks of Mr. Lincoln on the Dred Scott decision: "The assertion that 'all men are created equal' was of no practical use in effecting our separation from Great Britain; and it was placed in the Declaration, not for that, but for future use. Its authors meant it to be as, thank God, it is now proving itself, a stumbling-block to all those who in after times might seek to turn a free people back into the hateful paths of despotism. They knew the proneness of prosperity to breed tyrants, and they meant when such should reappear in this fair land and commence their vocation, they should find left for them at least one hard nut to crack."

"Education and Social Progress," by Rev. T. T. Munger, deals with the true and bad methods of education. In the War series there is a comprehensive advance in a paper by Gen. E. M. Law, entitled, "From the Wilderness to Cold Harbor."

Mr. Stockton's serial, "The Hundredth Man," is well sustained. Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps has a very interesting story entitled "Jack." All those interested in the temperance cause will do well to read the story.

St. Nicholas for June opens with a fine frontispiece entitled "A Day Dream," which tells us that summer is at hand, and Sherman's poem, "June," corroborates the fact. There is also another poem, the "Mosquito," which, no doubt, bespeaks the experience of many:

"Hum! hum! I've supped, and rarely;
And you still are sleeping fairly.
Hum-hum-hum! We twain part squarely,"
  All my dues I pay for.
One more taste, and one more sip,
From your eyelid, from your lip,
Then away I'll skip-skip-skip—
  There's nothing more to stay for."

Frank R. Stockton's "King London," is delightful. Those who intend to go abroad will do well to read it. In "Elizabeth's Concert," we learn that the musical season has just opened, though it is supposed to have ended. "Ready for Business" will interest all the boys. Curiously enough, the West Point cadets camp out during the summer to get ready for business, and Gen. Badeau tells what that business may be in his interesting paper on "Sheridan in the Valley." "Winning a Commission," "Juan and Juanita," and "Jenny's Boarding-house," increase in interest.

EXCHANGES.

Judging from the complaints in many of our exchanges, it seems that Middlebury is by no means alone in its dearth of literary interest. Even those whose staffs are chosen by competition join the cry for contributions. There is a very apparent reason for this during the spring term, when a majority of the students are interested, as participants in, or supporters of, the various branches of athletics. The long winter term ought to be very productive in this direction, and that it is otherwise in Middlebury, where there are so few diversions, and so much spare time, can only be attributed to indifference toward this fascinating branch of work.

The *Lombard Review* issues a memorial number of one of its founders recently deceased.

The *Pacific Pharox* seems to have attracted more notice in its death, at the hands of the faculty, than it ever did in life.

The editorials of the *Beacon* draw material and doubtless inspiration from the historic by-ways of Boston.

The *Adelphian* for May is a double number, with cuts and descriptions of the proposed additions to its buildings.

The *Rutger's Targum* makes a suggestion we would like to see followed at Middlebury, relative to class pictures being left in the library by the Seniors.

The editor of the *Delaware College Review* is evidently lazy as well as dishonest. He uses portions of the editorial columns of the last UNDERGRADUATE without even changing the wording.

The *Tech* congratulates the institute upon its athletic record for the past year, of which it has reason to be pleased. Their base ball team, it says, has met with but two defeats, but omits to mention that but two games were played. About on a par with Middlebury's boast of third place in the league. "The Facts in the Strange Csae of Dr. J. E. Kyll and Mr. Hyde," is a good imitation of the original in style. The editors lay down the quill earlier than most of us, leaving a volume which we venture to say their successors must exert themselves to surpass.

A short article on fraternities in the *Cynic* is to the point and has more of truth than anything we have read on the subject. The following from its local column may be of interest to our readers:

The Middlebury mock programme, the Wether, is not indecent as its predecessor, the Ram, has usually been, but is the most absolutely silly and insane specimen of this kind of literature which it has ever been our ill fortune to encounter. Why will college students so disgrace their institution and destroy the respect of the community for college education?

The *Cynic* seems to have forgotten the old adage referring to residents of glass houses. The mock programme circulated at the U. V. M. Sophomore exhibition was the most notoriously indecent production that ever disgraced a Vermont college.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

Rain——

Prof. Scott made a short visit to Boston.

Howorth's Hibernica appeared on the 24th.

Dr. Hamlin is expected here at commencement.

The ladies' library is established over the bank and invites patrons.

A large house greeted "Zozo" on the 31st and report a pleasing entertainment.

Rev. Mr. Carpenter has gone for a month's vacation to Rhode Island with his family.

The students held a pleasant reception at the boarding house on the evening of the 18th ult.

The prospects are good for an unusally large attendance of alumni at the approaching commencement.

President Brainerd has returned from New York, where he has been on business connected with the college.

Rev. W. S. Smart, D. D., of Albany, N. Y., who was chaplain of the 14th Regiment of Vermont volunteers, delivered an eloquent address here on Decoration day.

The other morning, as Prof. Wright entered the chapel, he was greeted with applause. He sent up a crate of oranges accompanied by the "compliments of the new-comer."

Rev. Mr. Speare has returned from his California trip, apparently with new vigor and strength. He delivered the Memorial sermon before the G. A. R. post Sunday afternoon at the town hall.

Prof. H. E. Scott has resigned the professorship of Latin and French at the college which he has held for two years past and will sever his connection with the institution at the close of the current year. He will then go abroad to continue his studies.—*Register.*

The Senior class have engaged the following well-known artists for their commencement concert: Mrs. Maud M. Starkweather, soprano soloist, of Boston; Mr. H. L. Cornell, baritone soloist, of Boston; Mrs. Alice J. Shaw, solo whistler, of New York; Parlati's orchestra of Albany, N. Y. This concert promises to be the finest given here for years. Commencement hop in town hall after the concert.

The Kaleidoscope, the annual gotten out by the Junior class of the college, will be on sale in a very few days and may be had of Mr. E. E. Howe, the business manager, for 50 cents. It is a complete directory of the college, embracing everything from the corporation down to the whist clubs. The frontispiece is a fine artotype of President Brainerd. There are are also full-page portraits of the late John G. Saxe and Dr. H. N. Hudson, and the literary articles include memorials of these distinguished men, with reminiscences of their college days, by Rev. L. H. Sheldon of the class of '39. The book contains 120 pages, is finely illustrated and is worth twice what is asked for it.—*Register.*

Every one was perfectly sure that the train bearing President and Mrs. Cleveland through here last Friday morning would not stop, but the whole village went to the station just the same. And they were well repaid for the exertion. The train stopped for water and afterward pulled ahead enough to bring the car containing the presidential party opposite the platform. President Cleveland appeared and bowed pleasantly to the crowd. A few enthusiastic Democrats succeeded in shaking hands with him. He looks just like the good newspaper portraits, but was apparently tired and worn. Gov. Stewart entered the car and greeted the party, taking a bunch of fine roses to Mrs. Cleveland. The party included Col. and Mrs. Lamont, Dr. and Mrs. Rosman and Hon. B. B. Smalley of Burlington. It reached the Adirondacks that night.—*Register.*

The following is the official programme of the 87th commencement of Middlebury college: Sunday, June 26—2:30 o'clock p. m., baccalaureate discourse by the president, Ezra Brainerd; 8 o'clock p. m., anniversary of the Young Men's Christian association, with address by William A. Robinson, D. D., class of '62. Alumni Day, Tuesday, June 28—10 o'clock a. m. preliminary meeting of the associated alumni. 11 a. m., address at the Congregational church by George E. Plumbe, LL. D., of Chicago, class of '61. Poem by Walter E. Howard, A. M., of Fairhaven, Vt., class of '71. The literary exercises will be succeeded by a dinner and social reunion. Evening: Competitive speaking of the Freshman and Sophomore classes for the Parker and Merrill prizes. Wednesday, June 29—8:30 o'clock a. m., annual meeting of the associated alumni at the college chapel. 10:30 o'clock a. m., exercises of the graduating class, master's oration by James Ten Broeke, class of '84; conferring of degrees. The corporation dinner will follow at the Addison House. At 8 o'clock p. m. commencement concert at town hall.—*Register.*

PERSONALS.

'20. President Brainerd has recently received a very interesting letter from one who is probably the oldest Middlebury alumnus now alive—Rev. Samuel A. Bumstead, now living at Norris, Ill. Mr. Bumstead entered college in 1816, graduated in 1820, and for over sixty years has been actively engaged in the ministry. It is evident from the character of his letter (which, by the way, is written with such legibility and neatness as may well serve for a model to many a younger alumnus, or even undergraduate) that our aged friend is still hale and hearty, and enjoying to the utmost that soundness and vigor, both of mind and body, that is the fruit of a well-ordered life.

'47. Rev. A. J. Fennell, D. D., a native of Poultney and a graduate of Middlebury college, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Glenns Falls, N. Y., has held his present pastorate for the past 40 years.—*Rutland Herald.*

'51. Hon. Walter C. Dunton of Rutland delivered the Memorial address at Weybridge, Vt.

'62. E. A. Hasseltine read an interesting paper entitled "Music as a Means of Discipline," at the Teachers' Institute recently held here.

'63. Col. Richard S. Tuthill of Chicago was recently elected *circuit* judge, instead of *county* judge, as was erroneously stated in the last number of the UNDERGRADUATE.

'65. It is to be regretted that Ex-Speaker Erwin's able leadership and wise counsel will not be at the service of the Republican majority of the assembly of 1888. He will not be a candidate for reelection. But as the senatorship of the twentieth district, in ac-

cordance with the rotation system, in equity belongs to a St. Lawrence county man, Mr. Erwin will be a candidate for that honorable position. He is also spoken of as a candidate for governor in 1888. He is one of the most prominent pillars of the Republican party and while not a refined or elegant speaker, he is a thorough, old-time, patriotic statesman whose vigorous strength aud wise counsel, coupled with his phenomenal ability as a leader, make him one of the foremost and most valuable party leaders of the State and nation.—*Albany Journal.*

'70. Rev. E. F. Wright, a graduate of this college, has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational church at Rockton, Ill., to take that of the church at Crystal Lake in the same State. The Rockton church adopted a series of very flattering resolutions when he left them.—*Register.*

'72. E. L. Walker recently paid us a visit.

'83. Jesse Stearns, Esq., who recently left here to take up his residence in New York city, has entered the law office of Hobbes & Gifford, 52 William street. The junior member of this firm is James M. Gifford, Esq., formerly of New Haven.—*Register.*

'84. Frank Hyde of New York is spending a few days in town.

'86. Mr. H. L. Bailey will preach the coming summer at Harpeısfield, N. Y. He has been studying theology at Hartford, Ct., since his graduation from college here a year ago.—*Register.*

'88. John Hassett, M. D., is practicing successfully at Lee, Mass.

'88. A. L. Foote of Mt. Pleasant, Mich., was recently married.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Socialism and anarchism are taught at Vassar.

The University of Vienna has 6,135 students.

Brazil is to have the first academy of arts in South America.

It costs the government $10,000 a year to furnish the students at West Point with music.

There are one hundred and four students who are working their way through Harvard.

A student at Amherst has been expelled by the student board for using a translation in class.

The University of Bologna will celebrate its eight-hundredth anniversary in the spring of 1888.

The number of female students in the universities and colleges of the United States is said to be 18,000.

It is said that ex-President Mark Hopkins has taught all but thirty-one of the 1,726 living graduates of Williams college.

Trinity college offers a prize of $65 for literary excellence, which has been awarded but once because of lack of competition.

A professorship of Physical Culture with an endowment of fifty thousand dollars is to be established at Amherst college as a memorial of Henry Ward Beecher.

The Alpha Tau Omega fraternity has established a chapter at the University of Vermont. The chapter is called the "Beta Zeta," and starts with five members.

A German complains that a poor man's son cannot go to college at Yale, for from the 109 answers received he found that the average cost for the four years was $960.—*Ex.*

Evelyn college, for young women, which is to be under the direction of Princeton professors, is to be opened soon. Dr. McCosh will be president, and his two daughters will act as principals.

Vassar college, the great Northern female conservatory of learning, is agitated from "center to circumference" on the question of admitting colored females to the privileges of the institution.

By enactment of the trustees, the students of the University of Alabama are not allowed to have more than $3 in their rooms over night.—*Ex.* No such action is necessary at Middlebury.—Ed.

The college of Mexico, oldest in America, was founded fifty years before Harvard, and the University of Paris, the oldest university in the world, was founded in 1200, six years earlier than Oxford.

Nebraska has a college with a million dollars endowment, 12 professors and 200 students, but it languishes. The trouble is it has no distinctive yell. A college without a yell is a poor affair.—*Philadelphia Call.*

A Brooklyn man, who desires to be unknown for the present, has given Trinity College, Hartford, Ct., $30,000 to aid in the erection of a building for scientific purposes. J. S. Morgan of London has donated $6,000 for the same purpose. The building will cost, when completed, $50,000.—*Ex.*

A perfect recitation is called a "tear" at Princeton, "squirt" at Harvard, "sail" at Bowdoin, "rake" at Williams, and a "home run" at Middlebury. A failure in recitation receives the title of "slump" at Harvard, a "stump" at Princeton, a "dead" at Bowdoin, a "smash" at Wesleyan, and a "flunk" at Middlebury.

The library of the great German historian, Leopold Von Ranke, has been purchased for Syracuse University, N. Y., by an unknown donor. It contains from 25,000 to 30,000 volumes and many pamphlets, mainly historical works in German, French and English, with some valuable manuscripts and philosophical works. Von Ranke was sixty years in building it up, and desired that it should be kept together. The Prussian Government declined to give the price asked by Von Ranke's son, and Prof. Bennett was authorized by the donor, a wealthy friend, to make the pur chase. The cost was nearly $25,000.

SPORTING.

The first foot ball game in this country was played at Yale between classes of '42 and '43.

Harvard will be prohibited from playing against professional base ball clubs this season.

New York papers are authority for the statement that Campbell, the Harvard catcher, is a professional.

Princeton has decided to build a new house at the athletic field for the accommodation of those taking part in out-door athletics.

Harvard and Yale are agitating the union of the Navy, Base Ball and Foot Ball associations into one common athletic organization.

The Brown Faculty have reconsidered their action, that Brown should withdraw from the inter-collegiate base ball league, upon a petition of the students.

The Yale Freshman crew have accepted the challenge of the Freshman crew of the University of Pennsylvania to a two-mile eight-oared shell race.

Lee, of Yale, recently, in practice, is said to have kicked nine feet, five and one-half inches, thus beating the world's record by two and three-quarters inches.

O'Rourke has offered Stagg a position on the New Yorks at his own terms, which has been declined for the present, as was an offer from the Indianapolis Club a short time since.

It is rumored that the Cambridge, England, crew, which was recently victorious over Oxford, has sent a challenge to Harvard, the race to be rowed in America at some place to be agreed upon hereafter.

The first game of the Vermont State College League was played on the campus May 14, between the University of Vermont and Middlebury. The playing was good on both sides up to the fourth inning, when the Middlebury team got rattled, as they are quite apt to do, and the U. V. M. brought in ten scores. From that time the playing was steady again till the last half of the seventh, when the U. V. M. in turn became rattled and seemed in a fair way to lose their lead. At this point their manager, for some reason or other, refused to continue the game and the umpire declared it given to Middlebury by the score of 9 to 0. Below is given the score up to the time the U. V. M.'s refused to play:

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

	A.B.	R.	I.B.	S. B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Ross, p. & s. s.	5	3	2	6	2	8	0
Douglas, l. f.	4	3	0	7	1	0	2
Owen, 2 b.	4	1	1	2	4	0	2
Lavery, 1 b.	4	1	2	2	4	0	4
McCarthy, 3 b.	4	1	0	1	0	1	0
Clift, '90, c.	4	0	1	0	6	0	1
Clift, '88, c. f.	4	1	1	4	1	0	0
Howe, r. f. & s. s.	4	1	3	3	0	3	0
Clark, s. s. & r. r.	4	0	0	0	0	1	3
Total,	37	11	10	25	18	13	12

U. V. M.

	A.B.	R.	I.B.	S. B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Draper, 1 b.	5	2	2	5	7	0	2
Johnson, p.	1	1	2	2	0	8	0
Hackett, c.	5	1	1	1	6	0	4
Parham, r. f.	5	0	2	2	0	0	0
White, 2 b.	5	1	1	0	4	3	2
Smith, 3 b.	4	2	2	2	4	1	2
McComber, l. f.	4	2	2	4	0	1	2
Palmer, c. f.	4	3	1	5	0	0	2
Wheelock, s. s.	4	3	3	5	0	4	2
Total,	45	15	15	26	19	17	14

Lavery hit by batted ball.

Earned runs, Middlebury college, 1; U. V. M., 3. First base on called balls, off Johnson, 3; off Ross, 1; off Howe, 1. Struck out, by Johnson, 4; by Ross, 3; by Howe, 3. Two-base hits, Ross, Johnson, Smith and Wheelock. Passed balls, Clift, 4; Hackett, 4. Wild pitch, Johnson, 1. Time, 2 hours, 45 m. Umpire, W. A. Bedell.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Middlebury,	4	2	0	2	0	0	3	–	——	11
U, V. M.	0	3	0	10	0	2	–	–	——	14

The game with Vergennes, played here Decoration day, was remarkable for its heavy batting and many errors, of which the college team made more than its share. It was plainly shown that there is great need of practice, especially in throwing to bases. The score stood 18 to 19 in favor of Vergennes.

The second league game, between Norwich University and Middlebury, which was to have taken place here May 27, was prevented by rain, two innings only being played. At the time the game was called the score stood five to one in favor of Middlebury.

On May 28 N. U. defeated the U. V. M. by the following score:

U. V. M.

	A.B.	R.	I.B.	S. B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Draper, l. f.	5	1	1	0	0	0	0
Haekett, c. f.	4	1	0	1	3	0	1
Parham, r. f.	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
E. H. Johnson, 3 b.	4	0	2	0	1	3	2
McComber, s. s	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Graves, p.	4	0	1	1	5	0	1
Smith, 1 b.	4	0	0	0	14	1	0
Ferrin, 2 b.	4	0	0	2	1	4	1
L. C. Johnson, c.	4	0	0	1	2	2	0
Total,	37	3	5	6	24	11	5

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.

	A.B.	R.	I.B.	S. B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Way, 3 b.	4	1	1	2	4	0	2
Robbins, p.	4	1	1	1	2	6	0
Hassam, 2 b.	4	0	1	0	2	2	2
Juckett, c.	4	0	0	1	10	3	0
Terrill, 1 b.	4	1	0	1	8	0	1
Austin, l. f.	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Palmer, c. f.	4	1	2	1	0	0	0
Shaw, r. f.	4	0	1	2	0	0	1
Cox, s. s.	4	2	1	0	0	1	1
Total,	36	7	7	8	27	11	7

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Norwich,	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	—7
U. V. M.	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Runs earned, U. V. M. 1; first base on errors, U. V. M. 5; first base on balls, Johnson 1, Graves 1; struck out, Graves 1, Johnson 4, Robbins 8; passed balls, Juckett 2, Johnson 3, Hackett 1; two-base hit, Graves 1. Time of game, 2 hours.

SOME COLLEGE LYRICS.

UNHEARD MUSIC.

I.

Unheard the harmony that onward rushes,
A strong sea wave crested with wind-blown spray,
By him who while his busy fingers stray,
Eager to hear, his faintest breathing hushes,

As one whose cheek the salt wind gently brushes,
Gazing in vain through mists' obscuring gray.
Unheard the harmony that onward rushes,
A strong sea wave crested with wind-blown spray;

Sweeter the fragrance from the rose one crushes
Than ever breathed from it while blooming gay;
Sweeter the strain to him because alway—
Although a tear from 'neath the eyelid gushes,
Unheard the harmony that onward rushes.

II.

Longing to hear our melodies outswelling,
We vainly listen in the silence drear,
Weary and heart-worn; is there never here
Aught but the solemn bell's funeral knelling?

Oh, for some of joy our care dispelling,
To soothe our pulse with its echoes clear!
Longing to hear our melodies outswelling,
We vainly listen in the silence drear.

Yet the pure spirits in the heavenly dwelling,
Radiant, wonder-winged, with smiling hear
Our music wandering through the windy sphere;
While we despairing feel the slow tears welling,
Longing to hear our melodies outswelling.—*Ex.*

And, now, the Spring appears,
The Seniors think upon the distant years,
When they were young.
The Juniors muse upon the coming time
When they shall Seniors be in pomp sublime,
With praises sung.

The Sophs. do gaze upon the damsels fair,
And rumors of a class show haunt the air
In whispers bold.
The Freshmen look upon the Sophs. in fear,
And think that when they're in their Sophmore year,
They'll be as bold.

—*Ex.*

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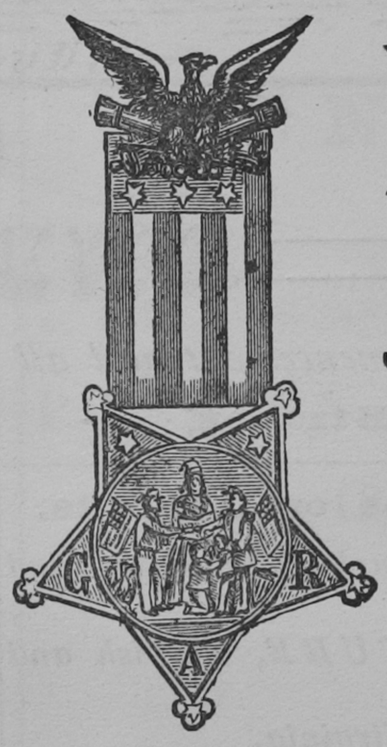

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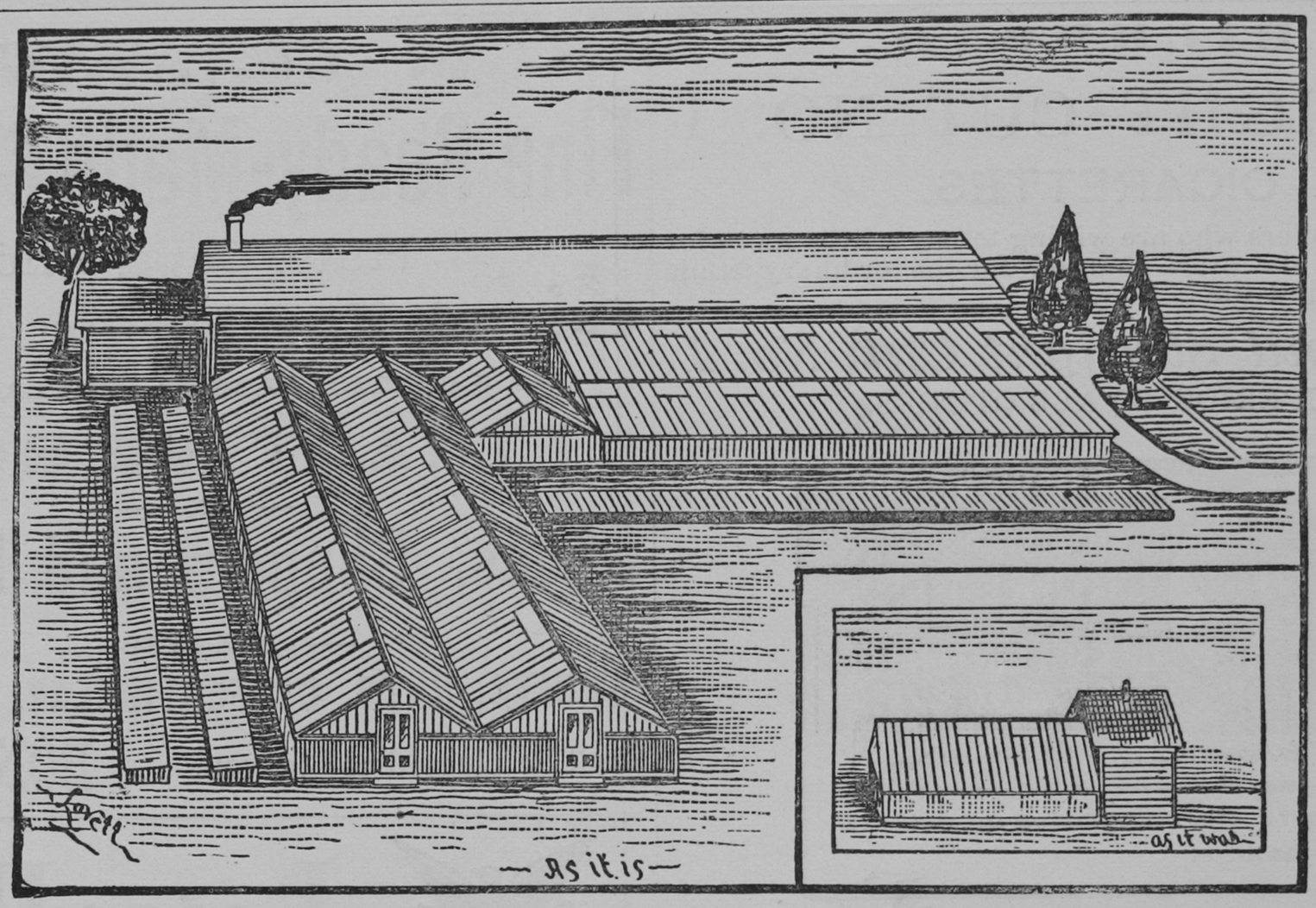

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NOVELS AND STORIES.

"The Hundredth Man," a novel by Frank R. Stockton, author of "The Lady, or the Tiger?" etc., begins in November. Two novelettes by George W. Cable, stories by Mary Hallock Foote, "Uncle Remus," Julian Hawthorne, Edward Eggleston, and other prominent American authors will be printed during the year.

SPECIAL FEATURES

(with illustrations) include a series of articles on affairs in Russia and Siberia, by George Kennan, author of "Tent Life in Siberia," who has just returned from a most eventful visit to Siberian prisons; papers on the Food Question, with reference to its bearing on the Labor Problem; English Cathedrals; Dr. Eggleston's Religious Life in the American Colonies; Men and Women of Queen Anne's Reign, by Mrs. Oliphant; Clairvoyance, Spiritualism, Astrology, etc., by the Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor of the *Christian Advocate;* astronomical papers; articles throwing light on Bible history, etc.

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The Serial Stories include "Juan and Juniata." an admirably written story of Mexican life, by Frances Courtenay Baylor, author of "On Both Sides"; also, "Jenny's Boarding House," by James Otis, a story of life in a great city.

Short Articles, instructive and entertaining, will abound. Among these are: "How a Great Panorama is Made," by Theodore R. Davis, with profuse illustrations; "Winning a Commission" (Naval Academy), and "Recollections of the Naval Academy"; "Boring for Oil" and "Among the Gas-wells," with a number of striking pictures; "Child-Sketches from George Eliot," by Julia Magr der; "Victor Hugo's Tales to his Grandczildren," recounted by Brander Matthews; "Historic Girls," by E. S. Brooks. Also interesting contributions from Nora Perry, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Joaquin Miller, H. H. Boyesen, Washington Gladden, Alice Wellington Rollins, J. T. Trowbridge, Lieutenant Fred rick Schwatka, Noah Brooks, Grace Denio Litchfield, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, Mary Mapes Dodge, and many others, etc., etc.

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